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Navy Rescues British Ship—Back Page

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MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1953.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Water Shortage

INCONVENIENT though they be, no one will protest that the new water restrictions which become operative today are unnecessary. The storage situation is serious, almost dangerous. While the spring rains were excellent it transpired they flattered only to deceive. The summer rainfall has been wholly inadequate to replenish reservoirs whose capacity to provide enough water for the present population is, at the best of times, strained. Many may feel that the Water Authority erred in the direction of generosity in maintaining a 11-hour daily supply for such a long period, and even attempting at one point to provide an unrestricted service during weekends. Yet the astonishingly dry July could hardly have been foreseen. It is, normally, one of the wettest months of the year and is expected to bring sufficient rain to ensure, at least, average water storage. But not only did July fail to live up to its rainfall obligations, in addition the rain resulting from the typhoon which passed south of the Colony last week was disappointingly light. It yielded only the equivalent of one week's water supply and to the eye its effect on the storage levels at the reservoirs is not even discernible.

GOVERNMENT must not hesitate to impress on the public that the water situation is serious. The immediate prospects of substantial rainfall are not encouraging and when August has passed there can be no sound expectation of heavy rains. The dry season begins in October and if, at that time, our water storage is well below normal, a difficult winter is inevitable. There appears to be a tendency among the masses to regard any sort of rainfall as being sufficient immediately to solve the Colony's water supply problem. Thus after last week's rainstorms it was common to hear servants exclaim that now "there is plenty of water" and quite obviously they believed there was no further need to practise economy in its use. It is imperative that all householders realise that a grave water shortage exists and will continue to do so unless and until there is substantial rainfall. Equally important is it that domestic servants are impressed with the situation. The Colony cannot afford any wastage of water. Any repetition of 1929 would be disastrous and dangerous. The strictest voluntary economy in the use of water (quite apart from official restrictions) is urgently required. And Government would only be doing its proper duty if, at this time, it conducted a widespread campaign to inculcate into the minds of all water-users the necessity for the strictest possible economy.

Flying Enterprise II In Collision

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The American freighter *Flying Enterprise II* (8,252 tons) skippered by Captain Kurt Carlsen, who won world-wide fame by his lone bid to save her namesake, was in collision here last night with the British freighter *Canara* (7,024 tons).

The *Canara* was being taken to drydock for repairs. The *Flying Enterprise* had slight damage to her bow. The *Canara*, owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, London, was lying empty in the dock here awaiting loading with general cargo for Australia. The *Flying Enterprise* was turning in the dock basin. The port authorities said no one was hurt. Flying *Enterprise II*, an Isbrandtsen Line ship, was

formerly the *Noonday*. She was renamed and placed under the command of Captain Kurt Carlsen in 1952 after the first *Flying Enterprise* (6,711 tons) was lost. Captain Carlsen became the hero of a saga of the high seas by remaining alone on his helplessly sinking vessel, the first *Flying Enterprise*, in an Atlantic gale in the hope of saving her. He nearly succeeded for she was taken in tow, but the tow rope broke only 57 miles from Plymouth.—Reuter.

DRAMATIC RUSSIAN NOTE

Proposes German Peace Talks, Temporary Govt, And Free Elections

BASIC ISSUES OUTLINED

Moscow, Aug. 16.

Russia put forward today a dramatic proposal for a German peace conference within six months, the establishment of a temporary all-German Government, and free elections throughout Germany.

In identical notes to the United States, Britain and France, delivered to the three Western Embassies in Moscow last night, Russia said it was "urgent" to decide three basic questions: 1. Calling a peace conference to decide a German peace treaty attended by all interested states, convoked within six months, with preparatory work being carried out in the meantime.

German representatives from the East and West would partake in all stages of the preparation, treaty and conference prior to achievement of German unity and creation of an All-German Government;

2. Formation of a temporary All-German Government and the carrying out of free All-German elections. A temporary All-German Government would be formed by the East and West German Parliaments with "wide participation" by Democratic organisations;

3. A lightening of financial and economic obligations by Germany connected with the war, including freeing Germany of all further reparations from January 1, 1954.

The Soviet note, which accompanies the project for a peace treaty, said the chief responsibility for German unity rested with the Western Powers. The Russian note set out the following tasks for a temporary All-German Government: Representation of Germany in the preparation of the peace treaty and in international organisations.

Not permitting Germany to partake in a coalition or military alliance directed against any power which partook in the war against Hitler; Germany's questions of German citizenship, securing the freedom of action of democratic parties and organisations.

Not permitting Fascist militarist and other organisations which are hostile to democracy and the cause of peace; question of transportation and posts and telegraphs; questions of the free movement of the peoples' goods across the zonal borders; cultivation of economic and cultural relations between East and West Germany.

The note said the chief task of the temporary All-German Government would be the carrying out of All-German elections, the results of which German people would decide questions of the social state and structure without foreign influence.

The temporary Government would work out German election laws. The note said the maintenance of democratic conditions should not permit the domination and influence of large monopolies in the elections. The Four Powers must ensure that the carrying out of elections was free of influence and interference on their part.

TEXT OF NOTE

The Note said: The Soviet Government considers it necessary to draw attention of the Governments of France, as well as Great Britain and the United States to the anomalous situation that Germany eight years after the end of the war in Europe has

no peace treaty, is still split into an Eastern and Western part, and holds no equal rights in its relationships to other countries.

"This situation is contrary to the efforts of the peace-loving peoples to secure peace in Europe and also represents a contravention of the rightful national interests of the German people."

"The Soviet Government has already on March 10, 1952, given the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States a draft for the basis of a peace treaty with Germany for examination, towards which the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States have not yet expressed their views. (The draft for the basis of a peace treaty with Germany is included with this note.)"

"The Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States also have not yet proposed their own draft for a peace treaty."

BIG 3 BLAMED

"The treatment of the question of the peace treaty with Germany is delayed further and further for which the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States are mutually responsible."

"By refusing to discuss the question of the peace treaty with Germany, the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States took a different road."

"On May 26, the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States concluded with the Bonn Government, of Adenauer a 'treaty on the relations between the three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany', which became known as the 'Bonn Conventions', and on May 27, 1952, the Governments of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg concluded the treaty of the 'European Defence Community', which is known as the 'Paris Treaty'."

"Thereby not only the 'Bonn Conventions' but the 'Paris Treaty' have become indissoluble from the aggressive North Atlantic bloc of states for the next 50 years."

"The purpose of the 'Paris Treaty' is known to consist in this, that fighting forces to be led by Hitler Generals and other revenge politicians, be raised in West Germany to form part of the 'European Army', meant for the aggressive purposes of the North Atlantic bloc."

"On the basis of the 'Bonn Conventions' West Germany is to remain in the condition of a dependent state subordinate to the three Powers, who in spite of a nominal lifting of the occupation statute leave their troops on West German territory with unlimited rights for the purpose of meddling in the interior affairs of West Germany, through which the stacking of

the West German population under the conditions of a modified occupation statute will remain for a long time to come."

GERMAN MILITARISM—"This means that the treaties of Bonn and Paris lead to a rebuilding of German militarism and to a changing of West Germany into an instrument of the aggressive plans of the Powers that make claims to world domination."

"As may be seen from the communiqué of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain and the United States, which took place in Washington in July 1953, the Governments of the three Powers have decided to pursue a policy which has as its purpose the realisation of the plan to set up the 'European army' and the inclusion in this army of West German fighting forces with Hitler generals at their head."

"The communiqué makes express reference to the fact that the three Foreign Ministers stated their intention to continue vigorously with their policy on which their governments have agreed within the framework of the North Atlantic Pact. This policy embraces the world already achieved by the six European countries which are already members of the coal and steel community, on the road towards European integration, and whose governments have signed the pact on the formation of a European Defence Community."

"The road on which the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States have embarked with regard to the German question leads to the resurrection of German militarism, to the creation of a dangerous hotbed of aggression, to an ever growing sharpening of the danger of a new war in Europe."

OTHER WAY OUT

"To go this way means the abandonment of all solemn international obligations that aimed at promoting the restoration of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic country, on which the United States and Great Britain had agreed at the Potsdam Conference of 1945 and to which later France also acceded."

"The other way out is in harmony with the aims dictated by the love of peace, and with the obligation which were undertaken by the four Powers immediately after the end of the war. It also serves the interests of consolidation of peace in Europe."

"Here, of course, one cannot overlook the fact that eight years elapsed since the Potsdam conference, and that since that time some not negligible changes have occurred which must be taken into account in the final settlement of the German question."

"Experiences of history show that the road of war has frequently led Germany to a national catastrophe, and that

(Contd. on Back Page Col. 2)

Pull Down Their Houses Before The Floods Strike



The dwellers of Jagatpur, a village near Delhi, are busily at work demolishing their houses brick by brick, and after by rafters, so that they can use the materials again when they rebuild their homes on higher ground. The houses are threatened by the rising flood waters of the River Jamuna which is dangerously changing its course. During the demolition the villagers are living in tents. —London Express.

Expulsion Of Americans Demanded

Demonstrations In Teheran

Teheran, Aug. 16. Supporters of Premier Mossadegh and Leftists demonstrated in Teheran today, with the Leftists demanding the expulsion of all Americans.

Some government sources said that Dr. Mossadegh might shut down all American offices in the country because of alleged American intrigue against the government. The disturbances followed an attempted coup by pro-Shah Royal Guards late last night. The coup failed and the Empress, accompanied by the Empress, fled to Iraq.

Today, government troops occupied all the Shah's Palaces and Dr. Mossadegh ordered the arrest of all Opposition Deputies and some 100 others allegedly implicated in the attempted coup.

He dissolved the Majlis (Parliament) and announced that there would be new elections for a new one would be held once arrangements were made. Unconfirmed but persistent reports said that pro-government tanks clashed today with an armoured car division of the Shah and pro-government planes bombed Army centres loyal to the monarch.—United Press.

Floods Threaten Town

Madras, Aug. 16. Flood waters today swirled through large areas of Rajahmundry, 400 miles north of Madras, on India's east coast, threatening the town's 100,000 population with evacuation. The river Godavari breached both banks last night and this morning the rain-swollen river was still rising.

More than 1,000 people—the families of railwaymen—were evacuated last night as their houses were submerged. No loss of life has been reported so far, but vast areas of rice fields have been inundated causing damage to standing crops.—Reuter.

Communist Dies

Moscow, Aug. 16. The Government newspaper, *Izvestia*, today reported the death of Akh. Dzhigladin, one of the oldest members of the Communist party and a vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.—United Press.

MOROCCO RIOTS: 27 KILLED

Rabat, Aug. 16. Twenty-seven persons were killed and at least 32 injured as an attempt to strip the Sultan of his power set off a 24-hour wave of nationalist rioting. Fifteen persons were killed at Oujda in Central Morocco. At Casablanca, a French policeman was stabbed to death as 1,500 Moroccans, armed with butcher knives and bayonets and led by their green nationalist banners, stormed through the streets in support of the nationalist Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef.

The police opened fire, killing three and wounding several rioters. In earlier outbreaks at Casablanca, the police opened fire on 400 rioters, wounding six persons. One French and one Moroccan policeman were wounded. Seven persons were killed and 20 injured in rioting at Marrakech yesterday and one person was killed and at least two injured at Rabat.

The outbreaks came as the Sultan warned that "innocent French and Moroccan blood" would flow in the streets if France did not support him. Four persons, including one French policeman, were injured when the demonstrators attempted to break into the Place de la France, at the entrance to the European city, despite strong police cordons protecting it.

The policeman was stabbed as the Arabs rushed the police forces. The police opened fire when they saw they were outnumbered. After several minutes of fighting and firing the demonstrators were dispersed. Ten persons were arrested.

ATMOSPHERE TENSE—The crowd marched from the old Medina in the Arab quarter, led by standard bearers carrying green nationalist flags and chanting prayers. The police tried to stop them from entering the European city, but the demonstrators appeared determined to march through the residential quarters. The atmosphere remained tense, especially in the old and new Medina, where several groups of Moroccans clustered around cafes, arguing heatedly. Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said riots broke out in the town of Oujda on the Moroccan-Algerian border. No details were available.

The Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, warned that "innocent blood" would flow in the streets if France failed to back up his determination to keep his throne.

"We are and remain the only sovereign of Morocco and as only spiritual leader," said the Sultan in a communiqué. "We shall never abandon our people. The Sultan said Morocco was going through one of the gravest crises in its history. "The campaign of unnatural agitation and rebellion has reached the climax we feared and justified the anguish appeal we made (to France). We urge our people to rest assured and not lose courage. The present test cannot last."

The Sultan bitterly denounced attempts to overthrow him, led by el Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakech. He called the Pasha and his followers "heretics".

Plan To End French Strikes

UNION CHIEF'S PROPOSAL

Paris, Aug. 16. M. Leon Jouhaux, veteran French trade unionist and President of the non-Communist Force Ouvrière today gave the Prime Minister M. Joseph Laniel a personal plan to end the French strikes which have disrupted the nation for more than a week.

M. Jouhaux was understood to have suggested a reconsideration of the Government of existing wage levels. His move brought new hopes of an agreed settlement.

But Communist Union leaders were planning an all-out effort to extend the strike to private industry in the coming week.

The 74-year-old M. Jouhaux who is also President of the Economic Council was tonight awaiting the Government reply which he will convey immediately to the Force Ouvrière.

Meanwhile the Union decided to prolong the strike of the Paris bus and underground workers by another 24 hours. But men on the capital's transport system were trickling back to work.

In Paris 250 underground stations were open today compared with 187 yesterday.

Other strike developments today:

Labour Minister Paul Bacon received representatives of the Force Ouvrière and Unions in the Chemical industry and announced after hearing their demands for adjustments in wage agreements that he would talk with them again shortly.

MAIL DELIVERIES

The postal ministry announced that 10 tons of mail arrived in Paris by train yesterday and about the same amount was sent to the provinces by train from Paris. There have been some mail deliveries in Paris and more are expected tomorrow. Long distance telephone calls are still almost impossible.

A few trains are running irregularly.

The gas strike is continuing and gas pressure is low in Paris. The electricity strike is continuing with some cuts in supply in the provinces and a few in Paris.

The Air France ground staff strike is continuing and causing some delays in air traffic.

Printers and teleprinter operators will begin a 24-hour strike tonight and there will be no papers tomorrow if the movement is completely followed as seems likely.

About 25 buses were running in Paris instead of the 1,000 on a normal Sunday.—Reuter.

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TO-DAYKING'S THEATRE
AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30
P.M.

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IN
THE STRANGER WORE A GUN
with Claire Trevor
A SCOTT BROWN PRODUCTION
Produced by HARRY JOE DROWN
Directed by ANDRE DU TOIT
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time bomb
Glenn Ford
Anne Vernon
NEXT CHANGE

Scandal At Seaside
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
TECHNICOLOR

FOX & BROADWAY
SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

TITANIC
CLIFTON WEBB • BARBARA STANWYCK
CHARLES BRACKETT
NEXT CHANGE

Sailor of King
Jeffrey Hunter
Michael Rennie
Wendy Hiller

ALHAMBRA
AT 2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30
P.M.
A STORY AS TIMELY AS TODAY'S HEADLINES!

DESPERATE MOMENT
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KING'S ROAD
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
DUE TO LIMITED RUN OF THIS PICTURE AT THE KING'S THEATRE WE RESUME ITS RUN AT OUR THEATRE.

GLORY AT SEA
Howard Attenborough
Tufis
Donald
DIRECTED BY BERNARD LEE
SCREENPLAY BY ROBERT BARLEY
"ALL IN ALL I SHALL BE PLEASANTLY SURPRISED IF THE LONG-AWAITED 'CRUEL SEA' IS AS GOOD AS 'GLORY AT SEA'—DIANA TALBOT (S.C.M. POST)."

GALA PREMIERE
21st AUGUST — 9.40 p.m.
AT
KING'S • PRINCESS • EMPIRE
RITA HAYWORTH • STEWART GRANGER
SALOME
CHARLES LAUGHTON
PLEASE BOOK NOW!

Doctor Loses Court Case

Munich, Aug. 10. A well-known Viennese physician, Dr. Hermann Kraus, lost his 100,000 marks (£10,000 sterling) claim against a German magazine which printed an article indicating that he favoured artificial insemination. Dr. Kraus testified in the Munich court that as a "convinced Catholic" he was against artificial insemination.

The court found that the article showed efforts to report on a delicate subject in a neutral manner was not detrimental to him.

The court also stated that the doctor had not proved that the number of his patients had decreased since publication of the article.—China Mail Special.

Meetings Of Two Soviets Announced

London, Aug. 10. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Republic has announced a meeting of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for September 8. Moscow Radio announced today.

The meetings, which will be its third session, will be held in Kiev.

Last night the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic, largest republic in the Soviet Union, was summoned to hold its third session in Moscow on August 25.—Reuter.

Development Plans Progressing On The NW Frontier

Karachi, Aug. 17. Hydro-electric and irrigation schemes, part of Pakistan's far-reaching development programme, have brought hope of a more prosperous and easier life to the backward people of the Northwest Frontier Province.

Typical of the schemes which will help to make the province self-sufficient in food is the Kurram Garhi project which, when finished in 1955, will irrigate 274,000 acres of land near the border of Afghanistan.

The project, which includes a 500-foot dam, canals and a system of waterways and a large reservoir, will cost 25,000,000 Rupees (about £2,777,000) half of which will be paid by the province and half by the central Government.

In keeping with the initiative and industry of the hardy inhabitants of the Northwest Frontier province, much of the work is being done by men and women from the settled districts and from the adjoining areas, where some nomadic herders wishing to earn one Rupee a day (about two shillings) for a few weeks work.

The dam is nearly completed and it is hoped that water will be running in some of the new irrigation channels by this autumn.

It has been built across the River Kurram where it enters Kurram Garhi gorge, six miles north of the town of Bannu.

Water from the dam will be channelled through a 500-foot tunnel to a canal which splits into two about a mile from the headworks. One branch will feed the three and a half square miles reservoir and the other a network of minor canals which will irrigate the interior of the district.

IN TWO YEARS

The mile-long canal will also have two falls of 60 feet, each generating about 4,000 kilowatts of electricity, sufficient for the normal requirements of Bannu and the neighbouring district of Waziristan.

The reservoir will not be finished for two years. It will have a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet of water and will provide water for farmers during the dry spells when water in the wells is low. About 5,000 landowners are building a dam across a huge nullah (a watercourse) near the gorge.

In the past, farmers have been at the mercy of the rains and if, as in the last two years, the winter monsoon falls, much of their crop is ruined. There are some locally-dug canals, but these do not ensure a fair distribution of the water.

Distribution is based on an ancient system of "saroaba" and "palna" rights. This system

STAR
SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
THIS PICTURE HAS BEEN SHOWN IN LONDON, NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO AND HAS DRAWN LARGE AUDIENCE.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT CANCELS COLLECTIVE FARMS' DEBTS TO STATE

Action Aimed At Maintaining System

Vienna, Aug. 16. Budapest Radio announced today that the Hungarian Cabinet had decided to wipe out all co-operative farms' debts to the State for credits received, so as to increase their profits.

Hungarian refugee circles here said this was part of the fight now going on in Hungary to maintain the collective farms.

Mr. Imre Nagy, the new Hungarian Prime Minister, said on July 4 that collectivisation had been too hasty and too generally enforced. He promised that all members of collective farms who wished would be allowed to leave them and get back their land.

But instead of waiting till the autumn, the time intended by Mr. Nagy, thousands of peasants asked for land. A number of co-operative farms also passed resolutions asking to be allowed to dissolve the collective organisation and revert to private farming.

The Government immediately took a series of measures to encourage members not to leave the farms.

Surrender quotas for co-operative farms were reduced by 10 per cent but members of co-operatives who wanted to leave would have to pay their deliveries in full without reduction before being allowed to leave.

BACKLOG WIPED OUT

Any backlog in the delivery of eggs and milk up to December 1952 was wiped out for members of the co-operatives.

Shares of members in the joint produce were to be distributed immediately—grain could be given direct from the threshing machines—so that members should release what they were getting.

These measures had been successful in getting many co-operatives to withdraw their demands for dissolution, the Hungarian Government press announced.

But on August 7 the Government issued a strong appeal to the Hungarian Communist Party to "defend the collective farms" and today's radio announcement takes the campaign a step further.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S AIM

Budapest, Aug. 16. Hungary, for centuries one of Europe's principal agricultural centres, is striving in common with the other People's Democracies to become a modern industrial State.

The focal point of the Government's industrialisation programme is a new steel town called Szilavars, some 100 kilometres (60 miles) from Budapest.

Three and a half years ago the site of this town was agricultural land in the midst of the vast Hungarian plain. Today, more than 25,000 people live there in a brand new town, complete with shops, social centres, sports grounds, theatres and its own port on the Danube.

The first steel blast furnace of Szilavars, named after Joseph Stalin, is to begin operations on August 20 and a second next year. There is also to be a modern ship and rolling mill.

Eventually, the town will house 60,000 people and produce as much steel as the whole of Hungary in 1938.

There are also plans to build similar industrial enterprises in other parts of Hungary.

NOT IMPRESSIVE

Driving out of Budapest on a well-made concrete road along the shores of the Danube, and past endless fields of corn and sunflowers and flourishing orchards of cherries and peaches, the first glimpse of this town, rising out of the plain, showed tall chimney stacks and massive blocks of flats.

Szilavars, the most modern town in Hungary, is divided into two sections: industrial and residential.

The two parts are separated by a large tree plantation designed to deflect the smoke from the steel works from the area where the workers live.

The steel works was not impressive by Western standards and seemed to be far from completion. The only finished part, in fact, appeared to be a large power station which already

LEE GREEN WORLD

TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

The Greatest Love Story Ever Told... The Greatest Spectacle Ever Filmed!

Cecil B. DeMille's
THE CRUSADES
Cast of 10,000
Loretta Young
Henry Wilcoxon
Produced and Directed by CECIL B. DEMILLE
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

PRINCESS APPROVES COLOURS

London, Aug. 10. Princess Margaret, as Patron of the British Colour Council, has sponsored three colour dyes for the forthcoming Royal Tour to Australia by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

They are: Clarence Rose, described as "a soft smoky pink"; Ambassador Blue, described as "a muted silvery blue" and Royal Blue, described as "the true Royal Blue."

Dyes for all three colours, for use in dyeing both fabrics and fashion accessories, are immediately available.

Nomination as President of the Council for the year 1953-54 was recently accepted by Sir Ernest Goodale, Managing Director of Warner & Sons Ltd, the firm which dyed and made on its hardlooms both the purple velvet used for the Queen's Coronation robe and the cream silk from which Mr. Norman Hartnell made her elaborate Coronation dress.—China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S PRINCESS EMPIRE
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
PRINCESS & EMPIRE
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

TO-DAY

SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S New Musical Wonderfilm
Hans Christian Andersen
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JEANMAIRE

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ROONEY

ROONEY

Minister Calls On Pakistanis To Be Prepared

Karachi, Aug. 16.

Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, Pakistan Food and Industries Minister, called today for "the greatest sacrifice" by Pakistanis to ensure self-determination for Kashmir.

He was speaking at a meeting of 50,000 people here to celebrate "Kashmir Day".

He summoned his countrymen "to be ready to make the greatest sacrifice for the defence of their homeland and for ensuring the right of self-determination for their Kashmiri brethren."

Speaking in Urdu the Minister said: "War is not something unknown in the history of independent nations. Political independence and its consolidation and protection sometimes make wars inevitable."

"It is the duty of the Pakistan people to put their house in order so that if ever they take such a step they will be strong enough to carry the day."

Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan feared recent events in Kashmir

med Abdullah (former Kashmiri Prime Minister now under arrest) or Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed's accession to power.

Sirdar Mohammed Ibrahim Khan, first president of the Azad (Free) Kashmir provisional Government, told the meeting he had information that the Indian army had been asked to stand by 10 days before the coup in which Sheikh Abdullah was replaced by Bakshi.

The claim of Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, that it was an internal matter was a "gravest of the truth and designed to hoodwink the public of Pakistan and of the world," he said.

Sirdar Ibrahim declared he stood by his long-held conviction that nothing short of war would "deliver the people of Kashmir from Indian occupation." He called for freedom of action by the people of "Azad Kashmir."

The meeting was preceded by a procession through the streets of Karachi led by Miss Fatima Jinnah, sister of the founder of Pakistan, the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

The marchers carried placards saying "We want a free and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir," and "The United Nations owes a duty to Kashmir."—Reuters.

Premier Is Acclaimed In New Delhi

New Delhi, Aug. 16.

A crowd of 10,000 Indians broke police cordons and swarmed over the airfield to greet Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, upon his arrival today.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru scarcely had time to welcome the Pakistani Premier when the crowd broke all bounds and pressed round the two statesmen, throwing flowers and acclaiming the distinguished visitor.

A half hour passed before the police succeeded in clearing a way for the jeep in which the Pakistani Premier and Nehru were driven to Rashtrapati Bhavan Palace, where the Pakistani visitor will stay during his four-day talks with the Indian Prime Minister.—France-Press.

were a repetition of incidents which followed the partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947.

These elements in India which had wanted to annihilate the Valley Moslems—the Moslem population of the Vale of Kashmir in which the capital stands—convert it into a Moslem minority area, were openly in action.

SHOWING RESTRAINT

He added that the Pakistan Government was following a policy of great restraint. Pakistanis were not concerned with the fate of Sheikh Moham-

RETURNING TO CAPITAL

Seoul, Aug. 17.

The official ROK Government newspaper yesterday said the Republic of Korea National Assembly would return to Seoul on September 1.

Although Seoul has not yet been officially declared the capital again, in actual fact all executive branches of Government are here and, with the return of the Assembly, all governmental functions will be carried on in Seoul.

An official announcement that Seoul is once again the capital is expected any day.—Reuters.

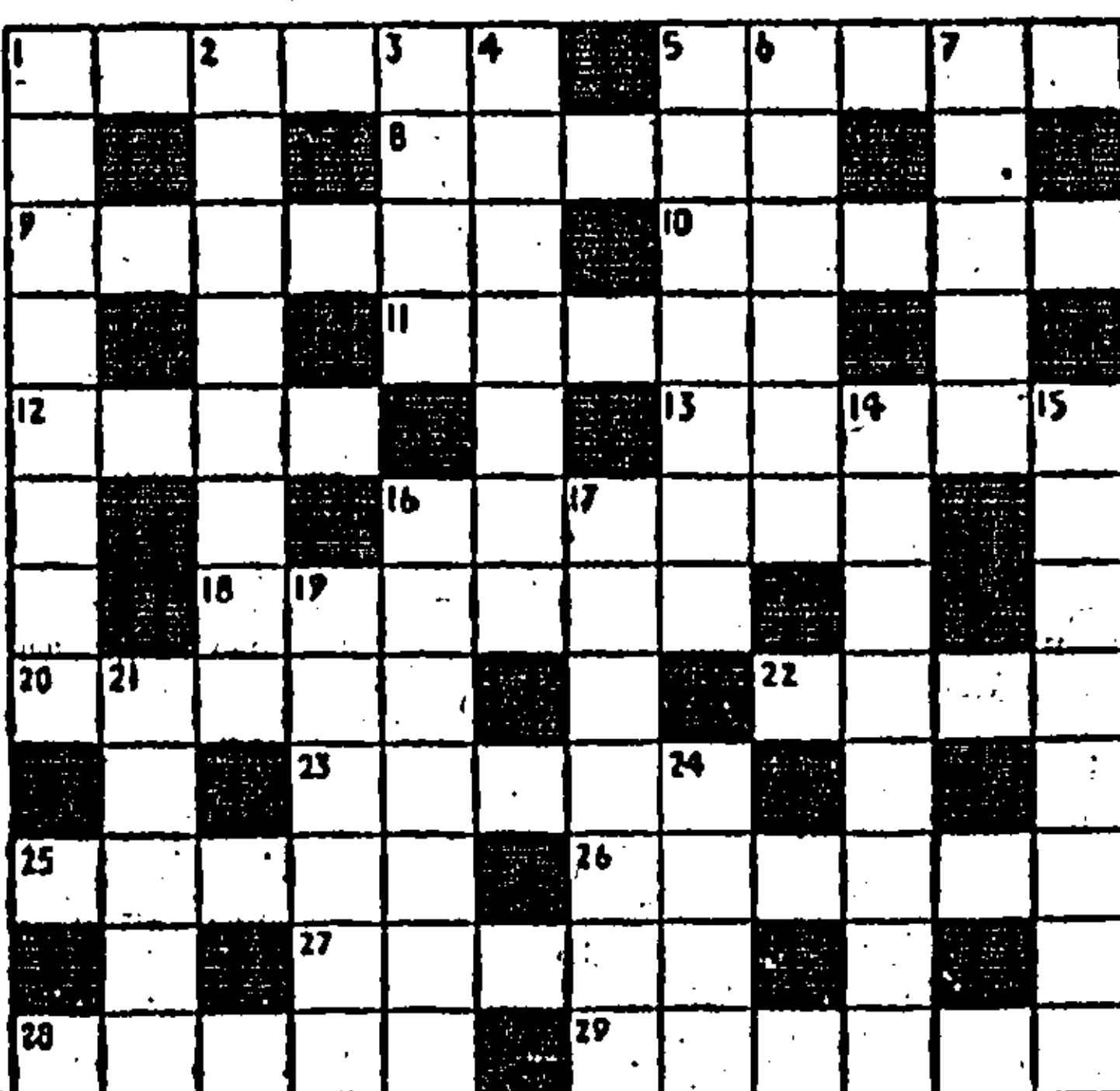
SLASHER STILL AT WORK

Tokyo, Aug. 16.

Police at Fujiwara, near Tokyo, reported that three young women were slashed with a razor while they were watching a fireworks display at Enoshima near Kamakura last night.

Police said the assailant was probably the same one who has been razor-slashing women swimming recently at Kamakura.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Refrain from (6).
 - Willow (5).
 - Vagrant (5).
 - Middle-Eastern country (6).
 - Suit (5).
 - Slit (5).
 - Merit (4).
 - Creator (5).
 - Sturdy (6).
 - Extra parts (6).
 - Fear (5).
 - Bundle (4).
 - Weary (5).
 - Allotted portion (5).
 - Flattered servilely (6).
 - Moral (6).
 - Worship (5).
 - Delicate (6).

- DOWN**
- Exhausted (5).
 - Take unexpectedly (6).
 - Agitate (4).
 - Disloyal person (7).
 - Vehicle (7).
 - Implement (6).
 - Pitcher (5).
 - Reached (6).
 - Bullfighter (6).
 - Emil (7).
 - Bo of Advantage (7).
 - Circle (6).
 - Circular (6).
 - Fish (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—1 Copeled, 5 Fight, 8 Veal, 9 Precis, 11 Await, 12 Relent, 14 Cant, 16 Error, 17 Inure, 19 Bray, 20 Terror, 24 Azard, 26 Manage, 28 Suet, 27 Inure, 29 Treach, 20 Terror, 24 Azard, 26 Manage, 28 Suet, 27 Inure, 29 Treach, 20 Terror, 24 Azard, 26 Manage, 28 Suet, 27 Inure, 29 Treach.

Extricated From Mud



A British Overseas Airways Comet aircraft, which ran off the taxiing strip at Dum Dum aerodrome, Calcutta, recently was bogged down in the mud for four days. The machine was eventually freed by the use of rubber bags placed under the wings and inflated.

—Express Photo.

Vivid Story Of Earthquake Disaster In Greece Related By Correspondent

(By SAM MODIANO)

Athens, Aug. 16.

One minute the village was there, perched high on the cliffs. The next minute it had disappeared in a high column of dust and smoke and flames flashing up towards the blue sky.

This is one of my most vivid impressions of the terrible earthquakes which have shattered three Ionian islands.

I arrived off the coast of Cephalonia on board the Mutual Security Agency's relief vessel Doris on Thursday morning, only a few hours after a violent tremor blasted to ruins Argostoli and Limiri in Cephalonia as well as parts of Zante and Ithaca islands.

Looking through field-glasses I could see villagers climbing the hills near their destroyed houses, madly flashing SOS appeals with mirrors salvaged from the wreckage.

Others, using improvised megaphones, were shouting: "Volithra, Volithra" ("Help, Help") and waving pieces of white or red cloth.

One point on the cliffs I noticed a small village with its whitewashed houses around the belly of the tiny church.

I remarked to the American officer in charge of the Doris that not all the villages seemed badly affected by the earthquakes.

ONLY DEBRIS

At that instant the ship was shaken by short, strong tremors. Through the field-glasses I saw the village had disappeared. Then beneath the column of dust and smoke that rose skywards I saw that there was left no more than a heap of debris.

Parts of the mountain were slowly sliding into the sea. I arrived at Argostoli an hour later. The view of the town was ghastly. People had slept all night on the beach, clutching miserable bundles and ready to rush on board ships seeking immediate evacuation.

The situation was tense. People had been waiting for help for more than 20 hours without food and water.

BRITONS HELP

In the completely ruined town the bodies of the wounded and killed were still lying under the rubble of destroyed houses.

The prefect told me he had a hard job to comfort the demoralised inhabitants.

At that moment hope came to all of them with the arrival of the British destroyer Doris. Daring's commander went to work at once. Canvas tents were set up on the beach, sanitary equipment was unloaded and less than half an hour later naval doctors were in action.

It was about 11 o'clock when the United States cruiser Salem arrived and the co-ordinated work of rescue started.

The tragic search for survivors under the ruins started.

TOWN ABLAZE

I followed the rescue parties in their difficult job. In the main waterfront of Argostoli the bodies of dead women and children were scattered.

They also lay there, which Admiral Earl Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten arrived late in the afternoon from Malta.

The British Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet promised survivors immediate assistance.

Despite their sorrow some of the survivors applauded, while old women wanted to kiss the hand of Lady Mountbatten.

A few miles away Sable was placed and sailors of the British

cruiser Gambia were trying to master the fires which had completed the destruction of what the earthquakes had left.—China Mail Special.

HOSPITALS SET UP

London, Aug. 16.

British and United States aid teams have set up evacuation hospitals in the earthquake stricken Ionian islands of Cephalonia, Zante and Ithaca.

The United States Information Service in London stated today. A message received from Vice-Admiral John H. Casady, Commander of the United States 6th Fleet, said rescue parties from nine ships of his fleet were working feverishly to alleviate the suffering of the homeless and injured.

Admiral Casady stated: "Accurate estimate of the dead and injured on various islands is impossible at this time."

But relief teams from the United States cruiser Salem on Saturday and 95 at Lixouri with the death count from remote areas still unknown.

A British Admiralty communiqué said latest reports from Sami in Cephalonia stated that more than 4,000 people were homeless in the area and tents were being provided for them.

Six villages were still completely cut off and helicopters might be used to take doctors to two of them where there were 40 dead.

The British frigate Wrangler reported that she found villages near Katoles virtually destroyed with many killed while villages to the south suffered severely and had 4,000 homeless.

A report from the United States ship Salem sent on Friday stated:

"Food, clothing, medicine and tents rained from the sky and rolled in from the sea as United States armed forces' relief work reached a crescendo today."

"Many army and navy air force units, amphibious aircraft, dropped packages and supplies to earthquake victims cut off in interior villages. Landing craft shuttled between ships and coastal ports piling relief materials on the beach."

"The United States 6th Fleet's Second Battalion, 6th Marines, blasted with bulldozers to clear boulders from blocked roads. Other Marine patrols operated in interior areas to make contact with isolated groups of victims."

—Reuters.

WOOL EXPERT'S OPTIMISM

Sydney, Aug. 16.

Despite the competition of synthetics, the future of wool is assured, said Mr. Ewen Waterman, Chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, on his return from London.

Mr. Waterman said the world wool demand was growing. The United States and Japan were using more wool and a number of European countries would require more with the gradual adoption of Western dress and living standards.—United Press.

State Dept Has No Comment

Washington, Aug. 16.

A State Department spokesman refused comment tonight on Senator William E. Knowland's warning that he will call for action on a resolution to pull the United States out of the United Nations if a move is made to admit Red China.

The Senate Republican leader declared in a speech in San Francisco that he would ask for Senate action on a resolution he introduced at the last session calling on the United States to get out of the United Nations if the organization votes to admit Red China.—United Press.

Some sources predicted that if the United States persisted in its opposition, then India might request that her name be withdrawn.

The New York Times said that United States opposition to India was based on the widespread attitude among Americans that India tended to be "neutral in favour of the Communists."

United States diplomats also felt, added the Times, that India had a tendency to be "a bit naive about certain aspects of the East-West conflict."

"India is inclined to come forward with impractical proposals that are hard to ignore, but equally hard to act on."

One report said the embassy towards India by the South Korean Government contributed to the United States decision.

At the back of the Anglo-American differences over Russia and India lies a divergent viewpoint on what form the forthcoming conference should take.

The United States visualises it as a meeting of the opposing sides in the Korean war with the United Nations on one side of the table and the Communists on the other.

Britain, France, Canada and other Allies want to see a "balanced table" conference with Russia present.

This, they believe, would offer a far better atmosphere and perhaps pave the way for a consideration of far Eastern problems other than Korea.

The position of the Soviet Union in all questions to be discussed.

Bonn, Aug. 16. West German authorities are out to stifle the rebirth of extreme nationalism and Neo-Nazism in Germany by denying it public expression, independent political observers say.

They saw evidence of this in bans by public authorities on election meetings to be addressed by Dr. Werner Naumann, former State Secretary in Josef Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry and suspected of being a Nazi plotter.

The more moderate parties are entering the last lap of the campaign for the general election on September 6.

Yesterday, Dortmund, in the Ruhr, banned a public meeting

organized by a society for history and culture which was to have been addressed by Dr. Naumann.

The same day the State Interior Minister barred Dr. Naumann from all public appearances in Hesse. He was to have spoken in Wiesbaden, the capital, on September 8. Similar moves are expected by other States.

Observers recalled that in Cloppenburg, Lower Saxony, a State where Nationalist views are strong, a public meeting by Dr. Naumann, his first after his release from German custody pending a further investigation of his past, was banned by city authorities.

Addressing a mass meeting in Munich yesterday the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad

UN Assembly Meeting Today To Organise Korea Peace

New York, Aug. 17.

Representatives of 60 nations will meet here today to begin the task of organising the peace-making in Korea.

The United Nations General Assembly will convene at 8 p.m. GMT to set up the political conference called for in the armistice agreement which brought the shooting in Korea to a close last month.

The most important issue before the Assembly will be to decide which country shall be present at the political conference, which will probably be held in October, and what form it shall take.

There has been apprehension among diplomats in the past few days over the possible effects of an open difference of opinion between Britain and the United States regarding an invitation by the United Nations to the Soviet Union to take part in the conference.

Apprehension, however, about the Anglo-American differences has been largely removed in week-end talks among the 10 nations who sent troops to fight under the United Nations Command.

It was expected that by tonight a formula would have been worked out which would allow the United States to relax its previous opposition to the Soviet Union and eventually to vote in favour of Russian participation in the conference or at least abstain from voting on the matter.

But it was expected that there would still remain a difference of view between Britain and the United States over making a place at the conference table for India. Basing itself on the premise that the conference should be confined to nations who had troops in Korea, the United States has announced its opposition to an invitation to India.

Britain, on the other hand, has urged that India would be able to make a contribution to the success of the conference and has said that she would vote for her.

"A BIT NAIVE" Informed quarters held out little hope of a change of view by the United States on the matter and said it was uncertain what the outcome would be, in view of American opposition, if the issue came to a vote in the Assembly.

Some sources predicted that if the United States persisted in its opposition, then India might request that her name be withdrawn.

The New York Times said that United States opposition to India was based on the widespread attitude among Americans that India tended to be "neutral in favour of the Communists."

United States diplomats also felt, added the Times, that India had a tendency to be "a bit naive about certain aspects of the East-West conflict."

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Addressing a mass meeting in Munich yesterday the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad

Adenauer, attacked Dr. Naumann as the man Hitler named as Goebbels' successor in his will.

Commenting on Dr. Naumann's speech to a private meeting in Bonn this week—in which he compared his treatment at the hands of British authorities to that of an innocent in a Soviet totalitarian State—Dr. Adenauer said: "I am glad that if he were himself a Nazi he would not dare to show himself in public."

Dr. Adenauer said that 1933, the year the Nazis came to power, would never happen again.

But some observers thought that the attempt to prevent Dr. Naumann from appearing in public might have the effect of making the Nazis seem more powerful.

Dr. Naumann, a candidate for the extreme right-wing German Reich Party, is standing for direct election in a Lower Saxony constituency and heads his party list for provincial representation in Schleswig-Holstein.

Monthly public opinion polls published over recent months show in a nation-wide trend that Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats have strengthened their hold on the Federal Government.

The position of the Federal Government, led by Herr Konrad Adenauer, is shown by these polls to have remained stable while nearly all the other parties are losing ground.—China Mail Special.

Long-Term Aims Are Unchanged

American Views On Kromlin Policy

Washington, Aug. 16.

The United States must prepare for the possibility that Moscow one day may gamble on one great atomic "storm" to destroy America.

That was the dominant theme—the danger that the Kremlin may take the gambler's chance and attack the United States in the conference on the Soviet Union just concluded here. It was sponsored by the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.

The general estimate was that despite softer and sweeter talk emanating from Moscow after Stalin's death, the Russian long-range aim of world domination has not changed.

There appeared to be general agreement further that Asia and Indo-China are the most fertile grounds for early Communist expansion. Participants in the conference felt it likely that the Reds will use their new manoeuvrability stemming from easing of pressure in Korea to step up pressure in South-East Asia.

Thirty-nine American and foreign experts spoke on all these of Soviet imperialism and tactics to more than 350 business, education, scientific and government officials.

That the conference followed hard on the heels of Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov's statement that the United States no longer had a monopoly on the hydrogen bomb was coincidental.

None of the experts professed any knowledge about whether Malenkov was bluffing but in discussions of his claim, there was agreement that Russia—through espionage, use of German scientists and its own scientific development—can produce the awesome weapon if it has not already done so.—United Press.

Democrat's Approach To President

Washington, Aug. 16.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman invited President Eisenhower today to support his substitute for the controversial McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

The New York Democrat made public a letter to the President, in which he commented that Mr. Eisenhower frequently has endorsed the avowed purposes of the substitute: "the elimination of racism, discrimination and injustice from our immigration laws."

Sen. Lehman also sent the President a copy of his measure which he introduced with the co-sponsorship of other Democrats in the House and Senate on the last day of the recent Congressional session.

Lehman said the sponsors are willing to consider some further changes based on suggestions by the President.

The substitute would repeal the so-called "national origins" system for determining the quotas of admissible aliens. It proposes a "unified" quota plan designed to admit aliens whose entry would help the nation's interest without regard to their national or racial background.—United Press.

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Gold Coast Revolution Wins Ex-Red's Praise

By WALTER KOLARZ

GEORGE Padmore, a West Indian Negro, has recently published a book, "The Gold Coast Revolution," which tells the story of the great changes that have taken place in the Gold Coast, Britain's most advanced African colony. The theme is important in itself, but its importance is enhanced by the fact that the author is a former prominent official of the Communist trade union international, the Profintern. Padmore left the Communist Party years ago, but he has remained a harsh and violent critic of what he calls colonialism and imperialism.

He is probably the only Communist renegade whose writings have been quoted with approval by the Soviet press and radio. But it is more than doubtful whether they will quote Padmore now, for recent developments in the Gold Coast have defeated him. He finds it impossible to say that the British are trying to deceive the Gold Coast natives with sham concessions, that they use quibbling against the genuine nationalist movement, and that they fake elections.

RISORGIMENTO

EVEN the title of the book shows that, for once, Padmore endorses official British policy; for the British have carried out a peaceful revolution in the Gold Coast, giving it a new Constitution, far-reaching self-government, and putting into office an African Prime Minister. Padmore travelled all over the country and spoke to the African Ministers. At the end of his investigations he was impossible for him to assert that the Gold Coast experiment was only another "imperialistic manoeuvre." Instead, he said: "Never has so much been achieved in a colonial dependency, in so short a time. The country is sweeping the veritable risorgimento. A new awakening is sweeping the land. The watchword is freedom." As the result of the latest reforms, says Padmore, the Gold Coast has been brought to full responsible government, to the threshold of Dominion status. Nor are the reforms confined to the political sphere alone.

REPRESENTATIVE

PADMORE considers the present Government of the Gold Coast in every respect representative, although, as an extreme nationalist, he regrets that three portfolios—Defence, External Affairs, Justice and Finance—are still in the hands of Europeans. He points out, however, that the African members of the Government represent every geographical region of the Gold Coast and every major language group of the country.

And the same applies to the composition of the present Parliament, which includes spokesmen not only of every major tribal community but of all levels of society. Among its members there are comparatively few lawyers and journalists, many teachers, merchants and farmers, and also people from more humble walks of life—for instance, a carpenter, an engine driver, and a postal clerk. Mr Padmore prints the full text of the programme of the Convention People's Party, to which most of the cabinet members of the Gold Coast belong. Although, however, the C.P.P. wants to establish a Socialist State, it is not viewed with favour either by Soviet Russia or by the British Communists. The Soviet press has completely ignored the striking development of the Gold Coast, and the British Communist Party has strongly censured the Convention People's Party. A peaceful solution of any colonial problem is obviously distasteful to the Communists.

SIGNIFICANT

PALME Dutt, the colonial expert of the British Communist Party, in his new book, "Crisis of Britain and the British Empire," denies that any important changes have taken place in the Gold Coast. He attacks the Convention People's Party for having accepted what he calls the "dictatorship of the Governor." The Gold Coast nationalists, however, are not scared by the word "governor," and Mr Padmore quotes a significant statement by the present Governor, Sir Charles Arden Clarke, which shows how far colonial government has moved with the times. In his first address to the present Legislative Assembly of the

Gold Coast, Sir Charles said: "I shall not address you again in the ordinary course, except on formal occasions, once a year at the Budget meeting, in the terms which Ministers advise."

In making that statement, says Padmore, the Governor indicated that he would conduct himself as a constitutional ruler, as the Sovereign in relation to the British Parliament. Sir Charles has kept his word.

POCKET CARTOON BY OSBERT LANCASTER

"Well you see, darling, the difference is that Uncle Theo's married to Aunt Sophie, Aunt Thérèse, Aunt Lulu and Aunt Sadie all at the same time!"

When Two Doctors Go Off Work On Polio Is Halted

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

LONDON. BRITAIN'S efforts to find a means of preventing "polio"—infantile paralysis—came to a standstill because two doctors were away from work.

They are the only two doctors in Britain who are devoting their full time to this project: though annual epidemics of polio are now almost certain.

Dr Frederic MacCallum, the able chief of the Medical Research Council's anti-polio project, was ill. His assistant, Dr Alan Goffe, was doing a fortnight's Territorial Army service.

Meanwhile, in America, at least ten big teams of doctors were forging ahead with experiments to produce injections capable of immunising people against the minute germs which cause polio.

A serum which can give protection during a short epidemic is to be tested on many thousands of U.S. children this summer. A vaccine designed to provide long-lasting immunity has given most encouraging results in preliminary trials.

Two Reasons MEDICAL Research Council officials allowed me to inspect their polio laboratory at Colindale, N.W., recently.

I was impressed with the high quality of the work there and the busy of the two men doing it. But I have seen far bigger teams working on far less pressing problems.

Why is the British effort so small? Officials give two reasons:—1. It is difficult to get doctors and scientists who are sufficiently well trained to do the job.

2. So little is known about polio that there are not enough clues to occupy a big team of workers. The Americans are using manpower extravagantly by following up unfruitful lines. These reasons do not stand up to examination.

Men would be found in plenty for a defence project. There are hundreds of doctors and scientists at the lavishly equipped germ-defence station at Porton, on Salisbury Plain, for instance.

Switch IF the big-scale U.S. work is not paying off why are the Medical Research Council doctors following it up as quickly as they can with their limited facilities?

They are using the American methods of growing polio germs for experiments. They are investigating an American discovery which may be used as a test to



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THE SECLUDED KINGDOM OF THE QUEEN'S HORSEMAN

By Charles Mallory

IT was a crisp and sunny midwinter morning. A tall soldierly man of 38 stood chatting with the King and Queen in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. "I hope," said the Queen, "that you will be happy with us here." The tall soldier smiled his answer: "Ma'am, half my happiness is already assured, because I shall be with horses."

So it was that George Frederick Thomas Hopkins, sometime major in the Royal Field Artillery, conveyed to Queen Mary and King George V, back in 1929, that his heart and soul would be in the newest, brightest and biggest job of his life. The Hopkins heart and soul have been in it now for 24 years.

Major George Hopkins, called Hoppy, openly and affectionately by Phyllis, his wife, called Hoppy, affectionately, though not openly by the 59 emblems of the Royal Mews—the man on whom depends the smooth progress of coach and carriage, the impeccable behaviour of each royal horse, in every State procession.

In or out of uniform, he is a handsome figure, grey-haired, 61 but looking 55, standing six feet two, with a strong, square, generous uncomplacent face hinting at kindness.

That was in 1931 when Hoppy, as he is called, was brought to Britain. Mrs Hopkins, mockingly but not toughly, tolerant, perhaps to a fault.

High Peak ON Coronation Day, Hoppy—in scarlet and gold—with red plume in cocked hat, rode alone, a distinguished horseman at the head of the Carriages of the Household, looking like a general, a duke, or at least an earl.

For Hoppy, the Coronation was a high peak in his mountain of memory. He has ridden in all the royal processions since 1930. Across three decades, it meant a trio of weddings and three funerals, a King's jubilee, a King's Coronation—and now a Queen's.

It is a strange world working round a man that might, but for one thing, become a glided unreal. That one thing is a horse. For the instant Major George Hopkins steps through the heavy lead doors of the Royal stables, his eyes, hands and heart become intensely charged with a warm boyish happiness.

The BP stables (Buckingham Palace is always called BP by those who work there) are at one side of the huge Mews square, designed by Nash in 1824.

"Hello boys," says Hoppy, patting along by the string of Royal Greys in their well-equipped stalls. And "Hello boys" says Hoppy again, when he reaches the far end of the stable and turns to greet the

dozen or so bay horses lining the opposite side. What about those famous Greys? The eight chosen for the long strong pull of the State Coach on Coronation Day were: Tedder and McCrocy.

Six-horse (2nd pair): Creamford and Tipperary. Polo End (3rd pair): Tovey and Snowflake. Wheelers (4th pair): Cunningham and Eschmower.

For ten hours the eight Greys were encased in their metal-bound red morocco leather harness, each "silo" of harness weighing 112 pounds. For ten hours they went without water and feed. Theirs was probably the toughest Coronation job of all. "People didn't realise this when they put forward demands for extending the procession," says Hoppy with a touch of indignation.

Vital Task CAREFUL training for the Greys' great assignment was the vital task of the pre-processional weeks; training them to walk as a team of eight at the required pace; to bear the weighty harness for ever-increasing periods; to take without turning a hair the noisy strain of majestic music, thump of drums and clash of cymbals. Hoppy had his own methods for securing a well-ordered procession on June 2 and raising marches before the coming from the stable yard where a gramophone blared at the greys in training.

"The first record I ever bought for stable practice was the 'Marching' by Hoppy. That was in 1931 when Precedent Auriol of France came to Britain. Mrs Hopkins, mockingly but not toughly, tolerant, perhaps to a fault.

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dozen or so bay horses lining the opposite side. What about those famous Greys? The eight chosen for the long strong pull of the State Coach on Coronation Day were: Tedder and McCrocy.

Six-horse (2nd pair): Creamford and Tipperary. Polo End (3rd pair): Tovey and Snowflake. Wheelers (4th pair): Cunningham and Eschmower.

For ten hours the eight Greys were encased in their metal-bound red morocco leather harness, each "silo" of harness weighing 112 pounds. For ten hours they went without water and feed. Theirs was probably the toughest Coronation job of all. "People didn't realise this when they put forward demands for extending the procession," says Hoppy with a touch of indignation.

Vital Task CAREFUL training for the Greys' great assignment was the vital task of the pre-processional weeks; training them to walk as a team of eight at the required pace; to bear the weighty harness for ever-increasing periods; to take without turning a hair the noisy strain of majestic music, thump of drums and clash of cymbals. Hoppy had his own methods for securing a well-ordered procession on June 2 and raising marches before the coming from the stable yard where a gramophone blared at the greys in training.

"The first record I ever bought for stable practice was the 'Marching' by Hoppy. That was in 1931 when Precedent Auriol of France came to Britain. Mrs Hopkins, mockingly but not toughly, tolerant, perhaps to a fault.

High Peak ON Coronation Day, Hoppy—in scarlet and gold—with red plume in cocked hat, rode alone, a distinguished horseman at the head of the Carriages of the Household, looking like a general, a duke, or at least an earl.

For Hoppy, the Coronation was a high peak in his mountain of memory. He has ridden in all the royal processions since 1930. Across three decades, it meant a trio of weddings and three funerals, a King's jubilee, a King's Coronation—and now a Queen's.

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Milton Shulman finds Jane Eyre STILL ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST EXCITING STORIES

IT was not until three months after the publication of Jane Eyre that the Rev. Patrick Brontë first discovered his daughter had been secretly writing novels. Charlotte, who had written it under the pseudonym Currer Bell, took a copy into "I've been writing a book."

"Have you, my dear?" he answered, not looking up from his reading. "Yes, and I want you to read it."

"I'm afraid it will try my eyes too much." "But it is not in manuscript; it is printed."

"My dear, I hope you have not been involving yourself in any such silly expense. It will be almost sure to be a loss; how can you get a book sold? No one knows you or your name."

Behind the respectable, grey-stone walls of the parsonage on the edge of a wild moorland district of Yorkshire, their half-mad father would find pistols in the fire or throw the hearth-rug on the fire whenever his family displeased him. During one of his wife's confinements he proceeded to saw up all the timber in the bedroom in a fit of temper.

Their brother Branwell recklessly squandered the family's money in his need for opium and drink. And the three sisters—Charlotte, Emily, and Anne—having been taught practically nothing and knowing little but their own isolated world, indulged in the pages of fierce and consuming passion to be found in Jane Eyre and Wuthering Heights. And, in the end, consumption was to take them all.

There is no doubt that the reality of the Brontë story has helped to keep their fantasies popular. But Jane Eyre offers, too, those literary elements which account for the

success of science-fiction, thrillers, and women's magazines. We escape backwards instead of forwards in Jane Eyre. Victorian England is as remote as Mars. The finding of tea-cups in the vicarage is as relaxing as the hum of dynamite in a space ship.

Then there is the mystery of the stranger in the attic. Who set fire to the house? Who is responsible for the mad woman's screams and the eerie weird laughs and the eerie screams? Who plunged a knife into the breast of the visitor from Madeford? This is the stuff of every thriller since Sherlock Holmes first heard the baying of the hounds of Baskerville.

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So innocent AND finally, there is, too, the tale that has produced a single-handed sustained the fortunes made out of scullery fiction and soap operas—the poor governess who marries the rich. Byrocks master. Today it has become

the stenographer and the advertising executive. But Charlotte Brontë can also thank for her popularity in 1953 the fact that she had to describe passion without the aid of the jargon of the psychiatrist.

Forced to break through the veil of Victorian propriety, her words glow with a violent urgency that is so compelling because it is so innocent. If she had been writing today she would probably have taken the easy way of describing sex in terms of oppressed urges, sublimation, wish-fulfillment, and very small words. Jane Eyre kindles our imagination because we are allowed to use it.

The almost hypnotic vitality and poetic quality of the prose explain why Jane Eyre has become a great English classic. But its remoteness and its innocence have made it a best-seller. Publishers seeking more and more novels resembling in the crude minutiae of ugly reality may well consider the moral,

Over Again

HISTORY, says Hoppy, is repeating itself. "I remember, just before George VI was crowned, the Royal Family coming to the Mews to try out the Coach and its seating. I remember the young princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret, clambering all over it, pulling down the blinds and letting them snap back with a click. A few weeks ago it all happened again. The Queen arrived with young Prince Charles and his sister Anne, and these children showed just as much clambering enthusiasm as their mother did 16 years ago."

Mrs Hopkins is unblushingly proud of her husband's devotion to all the Queen's horses, and his zeal for his job. She too, has a job, full-time, raising money for the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association.

And though the Hopkins shopping is a lunch-hour scramble, and household chores an early-morning rush, the eight-roomed house in Lower Grosvenor Place has dignity and repose.

When the Hopkinses sit down to dinner at the mahogany table it is tall, well-groomed "Phyl" who has cleaned the vegetables, laid the table, cooked and served—contriving somehow to stay as elegant as if she had spent the day at the hairdresser's.

It is no new atmosphere for Mrs Hopkins; her father, the owner of the Royal Household, and her marriage to Hoppy, meant moving from one side of the Palace community to the other.

With a mild grin, Hoppy brings out for his friends his amazing collection of "titles"; it is a batch of 149 different envelopes from people and organizations applying for sightseeing permits to tour the Mews. These visiting parties, numbering anything from 250 to well over a thousand, scatter like freckles over the face of the Mews every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 4.30.

Rides Alone

THE permit-requests, addressed to Hoppy, credit him with a status ranging from "Chancellor of the Exchequer" to "The Janitor."

Among them are gems such as The Head Oiler, The Proprietor, The Person-in-Charge, The Gentleman-in-Charge, The Master of Oaths, and the Veterinary General. Among them, too, are oddities such as The Chief Whip, The Stable Man, The Lord Chancellor, The Royal MUSE (also the Royal MULES). And niece of all, perhaps, a strange effort at finance: The Equestrian.

To avoid confusion, Hoppy likes to emphasise that as Royal Mews superintendent, he is an official working under the department of the Crown Equerry, Sir Dermot McCormagh Kavanagh. In the hierarchy of those who rule the Queen's horses, the Master of the Horse (Duke of Beaufort) fulfils one night any the role of President. The Crown Equerry—managing director, and Hoppy—Works manager.

Altogether, it is a secluded little kingdom, this Royal Mews. Its community includes forty children. Mum keeps house in one or other of the 43 self-contained flats above or around the stables and coach houses. Dad is a postillion, a coachman, a carriage washer, a chauffeur, a harness cleaner, a forger-man, maybe a shoeing-smith.

And living and working among them is the tall soldier who rides alone in Royal processions.

COCKELL HAS HIT THE BOXING JACK-POT

Says HAROLD MAYES

Fan Cockell, Britain's Heavyweight Champion, by his points victory over Harry Matthews in Seattle, brought the first smiles for months to the faces of those who frequent, and, indeed, those who control what goes on in Hick-eat alley.

Needless to say, not the least elated, after Cockell's manager, John Simpson, is promoter Jack Solomons himself, for whom, overnight, another draw card has been produced at a time when there are precious few around to help him withstand the body punches dealt out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

International Students' Games

Dortmund, Aug. 16. Osamu Inoue of Japan won the 5,000 Metres final in the International Students' Games here today. He was timed in 14 minutes 48.6 seconds.

Anthony Weekes-Pearce of Britain was second in 14 minutes 49 sec. Third was Velimir Ilic of Yugoslavia in 14 minutes 55.2 seconds.

Akira Nishimura of Japan finished second in the Hop, Step and Jump final with 14.95 metres. The event was won by Adriano da Silva of Brazil, with 15.92 metres. Third was Heinz Oberbeck of Germany, with 14.65 metres.

Tadshiko Nakajima of Japan was fourth in the 110 Metres hurdles final, won by Bert Stelnes of Germany in 14.7 seconds, with Estanislao Kocurek of Argentina second, in 14.7 seconds, and Paul Vine of Britain third in 14.9 seconds. Nakajima clocked 15.1 seconds.

Nakagawa of Japan was third in the Men's Javelin final with 59.71 metres. Winner was Gerhard Keller of Germany, with 61.88 metres, and Hermann Rieder of Germany was second with 60.3 metres.

Japan finished fifth in the four by 100 Metres Relay final in 42.7 seconds. Winners were Argentina, with 42.2, with Italy second, also in 42.2 seconds. Britain was third in 42.3, and Germany fourth in 42.4.

Yoshio Kojima of Japan was fourth in the Shot Put final with 13.82 metres. Winner was Heinz Luther of Germany with 14.59 metres. Second was Mark Pharoah of Britain with 14.34 metres, and third Heinz Oberbeck of Germany, with 13.95 metres.

OTHER WINNERS
Other final winners were: Men's Sabre Fencing—G. Benvenuti of Italy, six victories and 20 hits received.

Men's Doubles Lawn Tennis—Paul Blondel and Martin Friesch of Switzerland.

400 Metres Run—Karl Friedrich Haas of Germany, 47.6 seconds.

100 Metres Sprint—Romeo Galan of Argentina, 10.7 seconds.

1,500 Metres Run—David Law of Britain, 3 minutes 50.4 seconds.

1,000 Metres Relay—Germany, 3 minutes 10.0 seconds.

More than 20,000 people watched today's finals.

At the end of the festival, delegations from each nation marched into the wide circle of the stadium past President Theodor Heuss.

Italy's Irene Camber, 27-year-old pharmacist's student who had won the Women's Fells Fencing, and Adhemar da Silva of Brazil, who won the Hop, Step and Jump, were presented with a gold medal, symbolically for all winners.

Later all winners received gold medals, with silver medals for second places and bronze medals for third.—Reuters

EARLIER RESULTS
Dortmund, Aug. 15. David Grech of Malta won the final of the 400 Metres Hurdles in 52.7 secs when the International Students' Games were continued here today.

Eitaro Okano of Japan was second in 53.1 secs. George Salen (Germany) third.

Gerhard Keller of Germany won the men's Pentathlon with 2,923 points.

Yugoslavia won the football tournament with Spain second and Germany third.

Argentina won first place in the basketball tournament tonight when they beat Brazil by 69 to 42 after leading at half-time by 35-25.

The men's sabre fencing final was won by Jacques Benvenuti of Italy.

Yugoslavia was announced as the final winner of the water-polo tournament, in which five countries participated.

Yugoslavia played four games, scoring eight points with 41 goals scored and two goals against. Egypt was second, after defeating Belgium 6-2 today.

Mila Milosavljevic of Yugoslavia won the final of the Women's 80 Metres Hurdles in 11.7 secs.

The final of the Men's High Jump was won by Jacques Delolline of Belgium, with a jump of 1.90 metres.

Yuko Ishikawa of Japan was placed second, also with a jump of 1.90 metres.—United Press

You think this bolt-from-the-blue—for, after all, how many people could truthfully say they thought Cockell would win?—Just another of those slices of Solomons' luck?

If so, forget it, because Jolly Jack himself was the man behind the making of the match. So instead of thinking that it's something which happened, just as the sun always shines for him, credit him with pulling off a pretty shrewd gamble.

"John Simpson and I have just been congratulating each other," he said.

"The first approach for Cockell to fight in the States was put to me. Not only did I pass it on to John, but I advised him what he should ask for and what he should do."

Now, too, the next move is with Solomons. Having seen this throw come off, I don't think anyone is likely to persuade him to allow Cockell to be led into any cut-de-mat fights.

"That means you can discount suggestions of the former Butlers blacksmith putting his Empire crown on the line six thousand feet in the air in Johannesburg or regarding anything as modest as the European title, seemingly reserved for the older hand, as a priority target."

"If the Americans thought that a Matthews victory over Cockell would put him back in the Marcano reckoning, which they did, surely that means that Cockell is in that spot right now," says Jack.

NEXT MOVE
He has plenty of handy dates between now and Christmas, and nothing is more certain than that the Surrey-domiciled swapper will figure prominently on one of them.

His opponent will be a top-ranking American, anybody in fact, who can provide Cockell with another step on the ladder to Marcano. Nothing less will do.

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He went further to tell me: "I'm very far from Don has proved he can do it. He has never had any sympathy from anybody, and now I don't think we shall be showing a lot to other people."

He has plenty of handy dates between now and Christmas, and nothing is more certain than that the Surrey-domiciled swapper will figure prominently on one of them.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 19th Aug.
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Penang & Kelantan	5 p.m. 19th Aug.
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 22nd Aug.
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 24th Aug.
"FOYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 25th Aug.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 26th Aug.
"FENGNING"	Djalaruta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 27th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 29th Aug.
"PETER REED"	Keelung, Sibu, Singapur, Sibu & Tangjong Mani	8 a.m. 1st Sept.
*Sails from Custodian Wharf		
ARRIVALS FROM		
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	17th Aug.
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	21st Aug.
"FOYANG"	Kobe	22nd Aug.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 24th Aug.
"FENGNING"	Kobe	24th Aug.
"PETER REED"	Sibu	24th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	27th Aug.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe & Yokohama	Noon 19th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Kobe & Kobe	10th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	6th Sept.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	In Port
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	In Port
"HANSIE"	Australia, Ocean Is., Nauru & Manila	3rd Sept.
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe	4th Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

Sails		
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Aug.
"LAONIEPON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	23rd Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Sept.
"OLYMPUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Sept.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
"CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool	22nd Aug.
"ASTYANAX"	Sailed	29th Aug.
"AEENEAS"	do	6th Sept.
"EYEBRUS"	do	13th Sept.
"ASCANIUS"	18th Aug.	22nd Sept.
"AGAPENOR"	24th Aug.	24th Sept.
"CALCHAS"	3rd Sept.	8th Oct.
"PELUS"	7th Sept.	14th Oct.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.



DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails		
"DONA AURORA"	Sailed	Sailed
"DONA ALICIA"	do	do
"BATAAN"	do	16th Aug.
"TELEMACHUS"	26th Aug.	17th Sept.
"DONA NATI"	10th Sept.	2nd Nov.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

Sails		
"HAINAN"	19th Aug.	20th Aug.
"AGAMEMNON"	6th Sept.	6th Sept.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Direct sailing to Pacific Coast Ports.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.

Saturdays 20 cents

Subscription: \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$3.00

per month, U.K. and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2611 (5 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 8243.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00

for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

PERSONAL

LEE ZA SING (former Office Assistant of Dr. Gardner in Shanghai). Please get in touch with Carnell Gardner at Lookout 374 South Bay Road. Telephone 8246.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's

S.S. "VIET-NAM"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 17th August, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th August, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th August, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 13th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

HARDER-VILHELMSEN LINE

S.S. "TUNGSHIA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th August, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 13th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

S.S. "KYOKO MARU"

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DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 13th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

S.S. "ARIMA MARU"

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th August, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 14th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "PERSEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on August 19 and 20, 1953, and Consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 17, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TAIYUAN"

arrd. 10th August 1953.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 19th August, and Thursday, 20th August, 1953, and Consignees' representatives are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.

China Navigation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TAIPING"

arrd. 10th August, 1953.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 19th August, and Thursday, 20th August, 1953, and Consignees' representatives are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.

China Navigation Co., Ltd.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs

taken by the South China

Morning Post, South China

Sunday Post-Herald, and

China Mail Staff Photo-

graphers are on view in

the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	10th July	14th August
"CARTIAGE"	20th August	21st September
"CORFU"	17th September	19th October

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong

Due London

27th August

20th Sept.

25th September

23rd October

23rd November

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards

Due

24th August

10 August

Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

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Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"FUNDUA"

due 23rd Aug.

from Calcutta, Ran-

goon & Sialkot

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53, Queen's Bldg. Tel: 20651.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	For	
"CAMBODGE"	1 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	1 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	2 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	2 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	3 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	3 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	4 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	4 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	5 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	5 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	6 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	6 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	7 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	7 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	8 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	8 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	9 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	9 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	10 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	10 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	11 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	11 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	12 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	12 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	13 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
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"CAMBODGE"	14 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	14 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	15 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	15 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	16 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
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"CAMBODGE"	19 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
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"CAMBODGE"	21 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
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"CAMBODGE"	22 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
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"CAMBODGE"	26 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
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"CAMBODGE"	27 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	27 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	28 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	28 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	29 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	29 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	30 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	30 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	31 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	31 Aug.	Hongkong	For Yokohama

FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	For	
"COURSEULLES"	1 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	1 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	1 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	2 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	2 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	2 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	3 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	3 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	3 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	4 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	4 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	4 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	5 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
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"COURSEULLES"	6 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
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"TRAQUADDY"	6 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	7 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	7 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	7 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
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"AURAY"	14 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
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"COURSEULLES"	15 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	15 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	15 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
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"COURSEULLES"	25 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	25 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	25 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	26 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	26 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	26 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	27 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	27 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	27 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	28 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	28 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	28 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	29 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	29 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	29 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	30 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	30 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	30 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"COURSEULLES"	31 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"AURAY"	31 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan
"TRAQUADDY"	31 Aug.	Hongkong	For Japan

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EVERETT ORIENT LINE
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Arrives Aug. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 22 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives Aug. 28 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 29 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
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"STAR ARCTURUS"
Arrives Aug. 20 from Japan.
Sails Aug. 20 for Manila.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
Arrives Aug. 25 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 26 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"
Arrives Aug. 25 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 26 for Naha & Japan.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Food For Thought On The London Stock Exchange

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 16. Despite the holidays, which are naturally restricting the scale of business, dealings on the London Stock Exchange last week did not lack interesting features. Investors had plenty to think about. On the bright side there was the announcement that July exports were the highest of the year; the daily rate of imports was down and sales to the United States set a new record.

On the other side of the account there was a warning by Imperial Chemical Industries that the company's exports this year might be seriously below last year's record level of £202 million because of the shortage of Sterling in several of Britain's "traditional" markets. Most activity in the market, however, owed little to export prospects. Interest was again largely centred on shares subject to "take-over" rumours. Rylands, the Manchester firm of textile manufacturers and warehousemen, jumped 7/8d on the announcement that a conditional offer had been received for the company's shares. But the week's biggest gain—17/6d—was in the shares of Johnson Brothers (the dyers).

WORTHY OF STUDY
The directors of this company, which has 1,300 branches dotted over the country, have forestalled the bidders by turning their properties over to a separate company.

Debentures of the new company will go to the existing equity holders who also benefit by the distribution of 10/- a share from surplus assets. This method of capitalising the "hidden" value of freehold property is one which other companies in the same position will no doubt study with care.

In the "take-over" market it is believed that Debenhams, the stores concern, may shortly decide on a similar course of action and this caused the company's shares to rise 2/- to 31/3d. House of Fraser shares were again in the news with a gain of 8/- to 89/- attributed to "aggressive" buying in a market short of stock.

MOTOR SHARES UP
Motor shares have somewhat belatedly responded to the recent steady flow of good news from the industry. Production is up, so are exports to the dollar markets and several firms have captured valuable overseas contracts.

Fords put on 2 1/2d, Jaguars 10 1/2d and B.S.A. 1/3d. There were also several gains in commercial vehicle shares. A.C.V. were up 4/3d, Lyndalls 2/10 1/2d and Fodens 1/6d.

The recent firmness of the industrial share market is in large measure due to the recent evidence that many boards of directors are adopting more liberal dividend policies. Among last week's crop of brighter dividend news, Tootal, the textile firm, provided the chief interest with an increase in distribution from 15 to 25 per cent.

As a result, Tootal shares jumped 8/- to 73/-. The gilt-edged market remained firm throughout the week but commodity shares tended to be rather dull. Tins, however, improved on the improvement in the metal price. Little interest was taken in gold shares.

LITTLE CONVICTION
London, Aug. 16. The market's have had a good week measured by prices. But again it has been a week with too much conviction, almost an absent-minded week. It was about 13 weeks ago that industrial shares were at the year's lowest level. What landed them? Nobody can remember. On checking up, we find that Egypt was threatening war over the Suez Canal, and shares fell. Since then, the market value of the landing industrial has risen eight per cent without ever creating any sensation of a boom.

Nationalisation stocks have dominated the gilt-edged market this week with rises of 10/- or 11/3d, but others have followed well behind with rises of 1/2 or 1/10 sterling. They are all below the peaks reached in June.

LIGHT TURNOVER
Turnover was rather light among leading industrial and movements did not reflect strong opinions even when they seemed to move sharply.

Imperial Chemicals lost 1/6d on the warning about exports of chemicals, decreasing while Ford Motors gained 2/6d. Courtalds rose 1/16d. The boom in Anglo-Italian inspired by rumours of a handsome bonus issue, proved short-lived with the shares closing

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$197,900. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS' SELLERS' SALES

BANKS
HSBC Bank 150 1540 0 1540
East Asia 100 1000 0 1000

INSURANCES
Union 250 2500 0 2500
Nippon 100 1000 0 1000
IK Fire 150 1500 0 1500

SHIPPING
Waterfront 10 100 0 100
C. Light 10 100 0 100
Jala Nav 10 100 0 100

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf 10 100 0 100
Dock 10 100 0 100
Provident 10 100 0 100
S. Wharf 10 100 0 100
Wheelock 10 100 0 100

LAND, ETC.
HSBC Hotel 10 100 0 100
HSBC Hotel 10 100 0 100
HSBC Hotel 10 100 0 100
HSBC Hotel 10 100 0 100

UTILITIES
K. Light 10 100 0 100
K. Light 10 100 0 100
K. Light 10 100 0 100
K. Light 10 100 0 100

INDUSTRIALS
Cement 10 100 0 100
Cement 10 100 0 100
Cement 10 100 0 100
Cement 10 100 0 100

STORES, ETC.
Watson 10 100 0 100
Watson 10 100 0 100
Watson 10 100 0 100
Watson 10 100 0 100

COTTONS
Cotton 10 100 0 100
Cotton 10 100 0 100
Cotton 10 100 0 100
Cotton 10 100 0 100

MISCELLANEOUS
Miscellaneous 10 100 0 100
Miscellaneous 10 100 0 100
Miscellaneous 10 100 0 100
Miscellaneous 10 100 0 100

NO FEAR OF COMPETITION
Colombo, Aug. 16. Ceylon need have no immediate fear of serious competition from the Philippines in the copra market, trade circles said.

A representative of the copra trade said that Ceylon need not have any apprehensions about the approaching flush season in Philippine copra as the two countries operate largely in different currency spheres. At the moment Philippine copra goes chiefly to dollar areas and very little to European countries.

Questioned about the recent reports from Manila that attempts are being made to improve the quality of copra there, the spokesman observed that there was no need for such measures here, the quality of Ceylon copra being well ahead of the Philippine product. —China Mail Special.

JUTE OUTPUT IN INDIA
Calcutta, Aug. 16. Jute production in July amounted to 75,025 tons, as compared with 70,205 tons in June.

The July output comprised 126,740,000 yards and 116,230,000 yards, against 116,230,000 and 107,070,000, respectively, in June. —China Mail Special.

Exchange Rates
Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1) 100 1000 0 1000
Sterling (per £1) 100 1000 0 1000
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 100 1000 0 1000
Siam (per 100) 100 1000 0 1000
Singapore (per 100) 100 1000 0 1000
Indo-China (per 100) 100 1000 0 1000

Sugar Talks Lagging

London, Aug. 16.

The tug of war over the allocation of export quotas for sugar to the free market reached a crucial stage today as the International Sugar Conference adjourned for the week-end after five weeks work on a world agreement.

Pessimistic reports on the probable outcome of the conference caused eagerness to develop in the world sugar market yesterday, but delegates told United Press today that they were still optimistic that the conference would reach an agreement.

However, they said, owing to the limited prospects of the free market, any agreement reached may not be as wide in scope as had been expected.

Reports that Peru had walked out of the conference because the Quota Committee's suggested quota figure was unacceptable were said to be exaggerated.

Peru requested a figure of 380,000 tons as her annual quota with an irreducible minimum of 330,000 tons. The Quota Committee cut this request to 280,000 tons.

MAY COMPROMISE
No final figure has yet been written into the draft agreement and a compromise is expected.

The outstanding problem now facing the conference is to cut the total requested quotas for the free market from seven million tons annually to five million tons which is all the market can absorb. A number of the leading sugar producing countries have compromised on their demands. These are reported to be Cuba, the Philippines, Formosa and Indonesia in particular.

It was learned that Indonesia later conceded an increase from the original suggested 150,000 tons to 250,000 tons. Formosa received an extra 25,000 tons which is reported to have satisfied Cuba, who given an extra 5,000 tons. —United Press.

Australia To Manufacture Diesel Engines

Melbourne, Aug. 16.

The Minister for Public Works in New South Wales, Mr. Renshaw, has announced that Swedish-type diesel engines will soon be manufactured under licence at the State Dockyard at Newcastle.

Mr. Renshaw said that the Director of the dockyard had completed negotiations with the Swedish patentees of Polaris Diesel Engines, who had agreed to the manufacture of the engines in Australia under the name Australian Polaris Diesel Engines.

No diesel engines of between 600 and 1,200 horse power were at present manufactured in Australia and the engines on this power which had been installed in vessels built at the Newcastle Dockyard were brought from Britain.

The Minister said the 'steam' engines were being built at the dockyard for the Australian shipbuilding industry and it was essential that diesel engines should also be manufactured there because of the trend from steam to diesel power for ships. —China Mail Special.

May Reduce Prices

Melbourne, Aug. 16.

The Australian Wheat Board is considering dropping its export prices to meet the competition of U.S. and Canadian wheat prices in the world market, according to trade circles.

The Chairman, Sir John Tennant, declined to reveal whether a decision has been reached, but it was believed that an immediate reduction of 6d per bushel was likely.

Sir John cautioned wheat growers against panic over the sharp drop in American prices adding, however, "We must be prepared." —United Press.

Big Wheat Crop

Washington, Aug. 16.

The United States is virtually assured of another big wheat crop, official figures issued by the Department of Agriculture indicated.

The total wheat production is now put at 1,209,000,000 bushels compared with 1,175,000,000 estimated a month ago and last year's harvest of 1,201 million. —China Mail Special.

British Exports Buoyancy: Trade Statistics Provide Heartening Economic Outlook

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 16.

It is difficult not to give way to unbridled optimism on reading

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FILTERS FOR OIL PURIFICATION
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL



SHEAFFER'S
Skrip

Page 10 MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Man With A Cigar

MOST of the day it had rained, but in the evening, the storm-clouds drifted away. The sun came out, and so, in their hundreds, did Londoners, to stroll in Hyde Park and say to each other, though without much conviction, for they had said it often before: "Perhaps now the summer really has started."

The park really glistened wetly, and all were unoccupied except one, on which a hollow-checked, hollow-eyed, ragged man sat who looked old enough to have been there since the Great Exhibition.

The old man appeared to be doing, but every time anyone passed him, he came to life, and called out: "Spare a copper for a cuppa," or "Gimme a tag, mate," or "Can you spare me any money, you there?" altering his appeal to suit all comers.

IT'S A LIE. A policeman standing near, and presently he went up to the old man and said: "Come along, I'm arresting you for begging."

"It's a blooming lie," said the old man, whose name was Williams.

At Great Marlborough Street next morning, in a voice that was angry or aged caused to tremble, Williams pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, before Mr. Rowland Thomas, Q.C.

The policeman told his story, and Williams in the dock mouthed silent denials.

"Now," said the magistrate, when the policeman's story was done, "Would you like to question the officer, Mr. Williams?"

A QUESTION. HEARING his name prefaced so, the old man in the dock seemed to shrink off his sullenness. He straightened his back and squared his shoulders, and suddenly looked ten years younger.

He had been called many names in his day, no doubt, but not for a long time had anyone called him "Mister," I think.

"I have a question, yes sir," he said, speaking strongly and with assurance. "The officer says I was shouting to these people. A person who commits an offence against the law doesn't shout a word."

"DO you want to give evidence?" the magistrate asked. "No thank you, sir," the old man said. "I want to make a short statement, and I can tell the truth without swearing. I've been bad for a few days—in a weak condition, and a gentleman came along and gave me a cigar."

"A cigar, good gracious," said Mr. Thomas.

"Yes, indeed, a cigar, sir," the old man said. "I might say," he added, in parentheses, "that it wasn't so long ago that I did a long trek, sir, about 200 miles. Then this gentleman gave me this cigar."

"GO HOME." HE made the gift seem somehow criminal, classing the donor alongside the end who illicit cigarette on the eve of the big match.

"At any rate," said Williams, Mr. Williams, rather, "any probation officer will tell you begging's not my line. It's against all my principles."

"All right," said the magistrate, "I'll accept what you say. Go home, I'll discharge you absolutely."

"Good, sir, very good, sir," the old man said, "now if I could tell you about that 200-mile trek."

But they led him away, and he went with a swagger, as if he might who has just received the accolade and is at once enchanted and confused by his new title.

Typhoon Claims Two Lives
Manila, Aug. 17. Two lives on Sunday were reported to have been claimed by Typhoon Nina as all government agencies were alerted to be ready to extend assistance to distressed people in northern and central Luzon.

The Philippine National Red Cross has been directed to coordinate all relief operations—France-Press.

Dramatic Soviet Note On Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

the consequences have been costly for the German people. "It is beyond doubt that the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is of first-class importance for the settlement of the problem of Germany. It will contribute in a decisive way towards the strengthening of peace in Europe and will offer the possibility definitely to solve the questions which have arisen as a consequence of the second world war—in which those states who had to suffer from Hitler aggression, particularly Germany's neighbours, are strongly interested."

BASIC AIMS
"The basic aims of the Potsdam Agreement—which demand the creation of peace-loving and democratic Germany—are, however, now as in the past, an expression of the interests of all European peoples, and among them of the German people, and they may be guaranteed by the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany."

"The solution of that task will create conditions for an unprecedented development of Germany with her great possibilities for the development of the economy and civilisation. Nobody can deny that the restoration of Germany as a great power, which is deserving to take her due place among the other powers, is possible only on the path of a peaceful and democratic development of the German state on the basis of co-operation with other states striving towards consolidation of peace and international security."

TREATY NECESSARY
"The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is necessary because the danger of re-establishment of German militarism, which twice has unleashed world wars, is not eliminated as the respective decisions of the Potsdam conference have not yet been fulfilled."

"The peace treaty with Germany is a necessary condition for the peaceful development of the German people, will further the development of Germany into a unified, independent and peace-loving state and give the German people the possibility of peaceful co-operation with other nations on the basis of equality."

"The Governments of France, Britain and the United States base their refusal to discuss a peace treaty with Germany on the circumstances that as yet there does not exist a German Government which could take part in the drafting of a peace treaty."

"Such an argument for declining to discuss a peace treaty, however, does not correspond with the actual state of affairs."

"In actual fact, the policy of France, Britain and the United States leads to a state in which the question of the discussion of the question of a peace treaty is constantly being postponed, but also the solution of the question of creating an All-German Government, because this policy is directed towards rendering permanent Germany's division and towards the prevention of her reunification."

PRESSURE EXERCISED
"At present, through more and more measures, a pressure is exerted towards ratification of the agreements of Bonn and Paris by the corresponding countries in spite of the resistance on the part of the Parliaments of certain countries."

"This pressure, coming first of all from the Government of the United States, aids at speeding up the establishment of armed forces in West Germany and their incorporation in the European Army, provided for in the Paris agreement, and at turning Western Germany, which is dependent on the powers of the North Atlantic bloc, into an instrument for the realisation of the plans of this bloc."

"But the incorporation of Western Germany into the European Army and at the same time in the North Atlantic bloc, would mean that Western Germany could no longer be regarded as a peace-loving state."

"The incorporation of Western Germany in the European Army and in the North Atlantic bloc would render impossible the unification of West and East Germany in a united state."

"AGGRESSIVE BLOC"
"The peace-loving countries of all Europe have an interest in the creation of a united and peace-loving Germany just as

the German people itself has a great interest in it. "But the moment the Bonn Government incorporates West Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, the unification of West and East Germany becomes impossible."

"For this very reason, the overwhelming majority of the Germans not only in the German Democratic Republic, but also in Western Germany, oppose the plans of the Adenauer Government aiming at incorporating Western Germany in the European Army and the North Atlantic bloc and in this they have the peace-loving peoples of all Europe on their side."

"It is clear from what has been said that the policy of the Governments of France, the United States and Great Britain, as well as that of the Adenauer Government, does not aim at the unification of Germany, but at keeping Germany split into parts for a long time."

"This policy directly aims at opposing the formation of an All-German democratic government."

"Thus the rejection of the proposal to discuss the peace treaty with Germany, a rejection made under the pretext that there is no All-German Government, does not reflect the real motives of this rejection."

POLICY CRITICISED
"It is obvious from the above mentioned facts that the present policy of the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States is directed against the solution of the peace treaty question, the reunification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis and the creation of an All-German Democratic Government."

"The Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States are putting forward another proposal instead of settling the question of the formation of an All-German Democratic Government."

"They are proposing to discuss the question of All-German elections but limit this matter to a treatment by the four powers of their proposal to the setting up of a so-called neutral commission of representatives of foreign states for an investigation to create the premises for the carrying out of these elections."

"This can be considered only as an attempt to put the question of German elections into the hands of foreign powers, to force on the German people all possible control just as if Germany, which has many traditions of Democracy, was some lawless colony."

"This proposal leads to the exclusion of the German people from the settlement of their own internal problems and to the gross lack of confidence in the German people and naturally meets with the rejection of a large section of Germany's population."

"The proposals of the Governments of France, Britain and the United States are by nature opposed to the principles of Democracy expressed in the Potsdam decisions."

GIVEN FREE HAND
"According to the declaration of the three powers, these proposals have been agreed with the Adenauer Government which serves the interests of the big capitalist monopolies in West Germany and which increasingly gives the Hitler Fascists of yesterday and the Fascists now showing themselves openly a free hand for the oppression of the German Democratic forces."

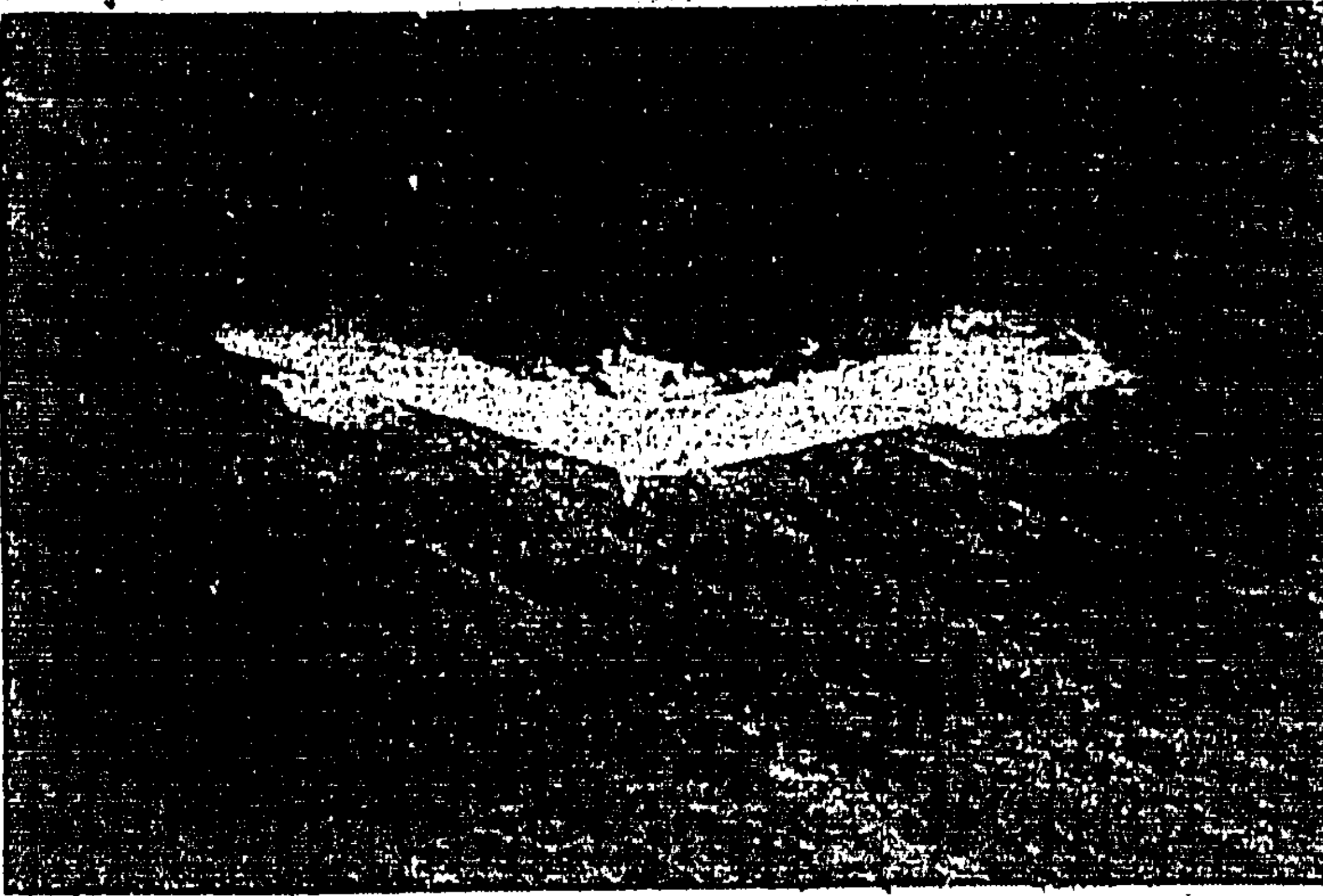
"They are the spokesmen of the extreme German nationalists and politicians of revenge and strive for the resuscitation of German militarism and new wars of conquest."

"In this connection, one must not forget the Adenauer Government has always been against the mere possibility of a co-ordination of the policy of the four great powers concerning the German question as it has linked its fate completely with plans of the re-establishment of German militarism and the preparation of a new war in Europe."

"For the sake of these plans, the Government of the Adenauer Government is pressing for the ratification of the treaties of Paris and Bonn, although these treaties are contrary to the national interests of the German people, mean the conversion of West Germany into a dependent state and put the West

NOTHING IN COMMON
"The result is neither the Paris nor Bonn treaties have anything in common with the interests of the re-establishment

Atom Bomber Crashes In Atlantic



SUSPENDS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

Colombo, Aug. 16. Ceylon's Acting Governor, Sir Alan Rose, has suspended the municipal councils of Colombo and nearby Moratuwa, which supported last week's protests against price increases.

The order comes into force immediately, a Gazette announcement said tonight. The two councils, which have left-wing majorities, passed a resolution supporting the observance of a one-day hartal (business stoppage) last Wednesday against increases in the price of rice, and in rail fares and electricity and postal charges.

Widespread disturbances occurred in these two areas after Wednesday's stoppage. While wider emergency measures, giving the Government and the Prime Minister special powers for keeping the peace, are being invoked, no incidents have been reported from any part of Ceylon during the last two days.

Troops continue to guard Colombo and the dusk-to-dawn curfew is being strictly enforced.

"Police yesterday raided the Communist Party Headquarters in Kandy, seized documents and questioned a number of people,"—Reuters.

ILLEGALLY BOARDED SHIP

For illegally boarding the ss Hunan moored at Buoy A9 at about midnight last night, a 30-year-old woman, Lee Ping was fined \$25 by Mr. A. C. Parker at the Marine Court this morning.

Defendant pleaded that she went on board only to collect clothes for the laundry.

Questioned why she collected clothes at such an hour, defendant said that she had been on board for some time before the arrest and was waiting for the crew to return from shore.

Defendant was caught in the crew's quarters.

of a unified, Democratic Germany and that the true aims of these treaties are directed against the basic principles of the Potsdam conference, at which the United States, Great Britain and Russia—as well as France—who joined them—decided to ensure the re-establishment of a united Germany as a peace-loving and Democratic state.

"From all this, it is clear the question of the restoration of the national unity of a Democratic Germany was and remains the main question for the German people, a question with which the peace-loving peoples of all Europe are concerned."

"No excuses can justify any further delay in this matter since, under the present circumstances, the Governments of France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union bear prime responsibility for its solution."

"By no means should any measures be deferred as can further even a gradual solution of the problem of reuniting Germany or turning an All-German Democratic Government."

"The Government of the Soviet Union addresses to the Government of France, as well as the Governments of Great Britain and the United States the proposal to take at once such practical measures as are directed towards returning Germany to normal"—Reuters.

Four airmen were picked up alive in the Atlantic, more than twelve hours after they had baled out from an American Corvair, the world's largest plane and atom bomber, which crashed in flames just before dawn. The freighter, Manchester Shipper, also found two bodies; and a third body was taken aboard by a French ship, leaving 16 of the 23 officers and men in the Corvair still missing. This first dramatic picture of the Corvair wreckage in the middle of the Atlantic was flown by a search plane to Northolt.—London Express.

Alleged Car Offence Not Proven

When two cars meet more or less in the middle of a road, a certain amount of damage can be expected to take place, it was proved before Mr. Thomas Tam in Central Court this morning.

Two vehicles met when the car of the defendant, E. M. Charles, a Buick, number 705, had started a U-turn in Hennessy Road just East of the Jardine Lane Junction. He had been interrupted when the car of the Prosecution witness, Dr. Kwan How-cheung, a Morris Minor, number HK765, had, in overtaking, removed his front bumper.

Charles stated that he had not, as charged, been driving in a way likely to cause damage to private property. In doing the U-turn, which had been forced on him by excavations where he would have normally turned right into Hennessy Road, he had taken sufficient precautions. He had looked right coming out of Jardine Lane, and seen no car coming. He had then turned left, and about 40 yards later, attempted a U-turn. In doing this, he said, he had drawn out near the crown of the road, slowly, having his indicator on the whole time. He did not see the Morris Minor, he admitted, although he stated he had looked in the mirror of his left-hand-drive car.

Dr. Kwan, who works in the Queen Mary hospital, said that the defendant had only given a signal an instant before he had turned, and had then turned into his own car which was at that time level with it and overtaking. Dr. Kwan stated that he himself had not been on the tramlines and the defendant had not, therefore, been on the crown of the road.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Tam found the case against the defendant not proven and the defendant not guilty. He also had this to say:

"Neither of the witnesses seems to know much about the positions of roads and they are both fairly new drivers. If we give licences to people who do not know the roads, they will learn at our expense. The only thing to do is to be so thorough in future driving tests that they will not make these mistakes."

LEAVES FOR HK

Mr. Pakenham Walsh, Hong-kong's new Crown Solicitor, accompanied by his wife, is aboard the RMS Canton en route to the Colony.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than those shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17

By Air
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m., H.K. Airways.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m., C.P.A.
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m., C.P.A.L.
Japan, 6 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m., B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lo Hong/Tak Shing.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18

By Air
Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 8 p.m., via Air Vietnam.
Japan, Formosa, 6 p.m., T.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
Indo-China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m., train via Canton.
Indo-China, Korea, as Angkor.
Malaya, 1 p.m., as Ho Hong/Tak Shing.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19

By Air
Indo-China (Tonkin only), 8 a.m., via C.P.A.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m., P.A.L.
Japan, 8 a.m., B.O.A.C.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m., B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
Indo-China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m., train via Canton.

'What's His Line?' Solution
SCHOOLTEACHER
London Express Service.

British Ship Rescued By Royal Navy

The s.s. Nigelock Intercepted

The following official statement was released this morning by the Navy Public Relations Officer:

At about 1 p.m. local time on Sunday, August 16, the British steamer, s.s. Nigelock, belonging to Wheelock, Marden and Company, Limited, reported being chased by a Nationalist warship some ten miles south of Turnabout Island.

Nigelock, who was on passage from Hongkong to Shanghai, was eventually intercepted by the warship about 40 miles south-east of Ocksey Island. Owing to rough weather, caused by Typhoon Nina, the warship was unable to put a boarding party on board, but Nigelock subsequently reported that she was being taken under escort to the Pescadore.

Nigelock's reports were received by Comdore, Hongkong, who immediately ordered HMS St. Bride's Bay (Cdr. C. L. M. Scott, RN), who was in the area, to proceed to the assistance of Nigelock and effect the release.

On the arrival of St. Bride's Bay on the scene, Nigelock's release was obtained without incident and she proceeded on her voyage about 1.30 p.m. this morning while the offending warship retired ignominiously to the southward.

Leaves For Peking

Mr. Humphrey Trevelyan, CMG, CBE, new British Charge d'Affaires to Peking, left for Tientsin in the ss Hunan this morning en route to take up his appointment.

The new envoy boarded the Hunan from the Governor's launch at 9.30 a.m. in the company of Mr. G. W. Aldington, OBE, Hongkong Government Political Adviser, and Mr. J. A. Loughrey, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

Armed anti-piracy guards were in evidence as the envoy and his party boarded the vessel, and Police launch No. 8 was on duty keeping the vicinity of the Hunan at buoy A9 clear of craft. The Hunan sailed at 10 a.m. with Capt. C.A.N. Baker in command.

Mr. Trevelyan declined to make a statement to the Press. However, he said that he is expected to remain in Peking for about six months. His children will remain at home to attend school.

Mr. Trevelyan, 47, an economic expert, was formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, and was economic and political adviser to the British High Commissioner in Western Germany when appointed to his China post.

Mr. Trevelyan, who arrived here by air from the United Kingdom last week, succeeds Sir Lionel Henry Lamb, who went to Peking as Charge d'Affaires in March, 1951, a year after Britain gave recognition to the People's Government.

From the Files 100 Years Ago

Very general, and we conceive not undeserved, indignation has been expressed at Admiral Pellow's and the Harbour Master's inaction regarding the Arratoon Apar. The vessel with her ensign reversed and boats wanting, came slowly into the harbour on the morning of the 8th, and anchored about 8 o'clock within no great distance of the flagship. Yet half-an-hour must have elapsed before she was visited by a boat from the Winchester, and it was long after that that the Harbour Master sent off, if indeed he sent at all. The Police were still more behind, for it was still 10 o'clock before the information reached the Central Station; and thus precious proofs were lost that would have been of great importance in the investigation now going on.

Among private individuals, there were some who exhibited more interest and activity than any of the departments whose duty it is to take cognizance of such matters, and the vessel had hardly anchored before she was visited by Mr. Morrow and Mr. Tarrant, the latter to pick up materials for his paper, the former to despatch expresses to the Governor of Macao, to Whampoa, and to Cansumoon; which was done before the ship had been officially boarded. And as the Admiral did not appear to be making any preparation to despatch a steam vessel, Mr. Walker, the P. & O. Co.'s Superintendent, got the steam up in the Sir Charles Forbes, and put that vessel at the free disposal of Admiral Pellow, the Government, the Police or the Agents of the Arratoon Apar. But the day passed without any one using the advantage; and when Mr. Walker took the Sir Charles Forbes alongside the flag-ship, and sent in his card, he was told the Admiral was at dinner, and could not see him. But that important duty accomplished, the catastrophe on board a British vessel within a few miles of a British squadron, would seem to have been considered by the Naval Commander-in-Chief; for at 7 o'clock in the evening, the Sir Charles Forbes was despatched in the dark in the direction of the Arratoon Apar, and next morning without having found them.

ORDINANCES ABOLISHED

It is not necessary to direct attention to the Order in Council now officially published. By it all the existing Ordinances are abolished, which would not occasion much regret to "Her Majesty's subjects" of the Straits Settlements (so much) and is professed by Philipponaries and Secretaries of State, but unfortunately there is substituted a Code embodying all the most objectionable and taking away the rights of the people.

The abolition of the Ordinances is a step towards the establishment of a new system of laws and liberties of England, which is a step towards the abolition of the Ordinances of the Straits Settlements, and the substitution of a new system of laws and liberties of England.

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Radio Hongkong

ILKT.
6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02. Children's Hour: 6.15. News: 6.20. The Fighting Between Cliff and Bobbie: 6.25. Reading from "Vanity Fair" by W. M. Thackeray (BBC): 6.30. The Songs of Harry Warren: 6.35. South American Mary-go-round: 6.40. Educational Article with Peter Brough and Archie Andrews: 6.45. Repeat of the last programme: 6.50. News: 6.55. Weather Report: 7.00. Time Signal, World News and News Talk (London Relay): 7.05. The "Hundred Years War": 7.10. The "Hundred Years War": 7.15. The "Hundred Years War": 7.20. The "Hundred Years War": 7.25. The "Hundred Years War": 7.30. The "Hundred Years War": 7.35. The "Hundred Years War": 7.40. The "Hundred Years War": 7.45. The "Hundred Years War": 7.50. The "Hundred Years War": 7.55. The "Hundred Years War": 8.00. The "Hundred Years War": 8.05. The "Hundred Years War": 8.10. The "Hundred Years War": 8.15. The "Hundred Years War": 8.20. The "Hundred Years War": 8.25. The "Hundred Years War": 8.30. 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